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APPENDIX II

[Vide answer to clause (b) of Starred Question No. 526 asked by Sri M. P. Sarathi at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 23rd March 1960, page 297 supra.]

A phased programme has been drawn up to bring the entire rural population within the co-operative fold before the end of the Third Plan period. Provision has been made in the Second Five-Year Plan for the enrolment of 50 per cent of the rural population as members of the co-operative societies. So far about 42 per cent have been covered by co-operatives. During the Third Plan, steps will be taken to bring the remaining 50 per cent of the rural population within the co-operative fold. The following are the steps taken or proposed to be taken to achieve the objective indicated above :—

During the Second Plan period, the programme was to organize 300 agricultural banks, 1,000 new rural credit societies, 24 land mortgage banks and 200 credit unions with 1,000 multi-purpose societies affiliated to them and to revitalize about 2,000 existing rural credit societies. As against these targets, 330 agricultural banks, 889 rural credit societies, 17 land mortgage banks and 16 credit unions were newly organized and 1,426 existing credit societies selected for revitalization up to 31st December 1959. The gap between the Second Plan targets and the achievements is expected to be made good before the close of the Second Plan period. Government have been extending financial assistance by way of subsidies on a graded scale, to enable these institutions to employ paid managerial staff. The activities will be continued during the Third Plan by fixing suitable targets.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to Starred Question No. 527 asked by Sri T. S. Ramaswami (on behalf of Sri K. Sattanatha Karayalar) at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 23rd March 1960, page 299 supra.]

The scheme of Integrated Rural Credit which is being implemented in this State under the Second Five-Year Plan contemplates covering, by the end of the year 1960-61, 100 per cent of the villages and serving 50 per cent of the rural population and providing credit to the extent of Rs. 22.50 crores by way of short, medium and long-term loans through co-operative societies. These objectives are sought to be achieved by the organization of 300

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agricultural banks, 1,000 new village credit societies, besides the revitalisation of 2,000 existing credit societies, the formation of 24 land mortgage banks and the organization of 200 credit unions with 1,000 multi-purpose societies affiliated to them. The programme also envisages State participation in the share capital structure of co-operative institutions at State, Central and agricultural bank/credit union levels as also in co-operative marketing societies, linking of credit and marketing grant of loans and subsidies to certain types of co-operative societies for the construction of office buildings and godowns and the grant of subsidies to certain types of co-operative societies for the employment of paid managerial staff and additional supervisory staff to ensure their more effective functioning and supervision. By 31st December 1959, 91 per cent of the villages and about 42 per cent of the rural population in the State were covered by co-operative societies and credit to the extent of Rs. 15.84 crores was provided. Three hundred and thirty agricultural banks, 889 village societies, 16 credit unions and 17 land mortgage banks were newly formed and 1,426 existing credit societies were selected for revitalisation and development.

